

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the performance of a thorough search. By this amendment, Claims 1-7 and 12-15 are cancelled, Claims 8, and 16 are amended, and claims 21-26 are added. Hence, Claims 8-11, and 16-26 are pending in the application.

I. ISSUES RELATING TO PRIOR ART

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amstein et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,793,966), in view of Ainsbury et al. et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,078,0924). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

A. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS 16, 19, AND 20

Amstein et al. is related to authoring a document on a web server over the internet using a browser, while claims 16, 19, and 20 recite storing messages created by navigating through a network resource in order to create a navigation script, which is then generalized so that when again navigating the network resource the generalized script is merged with context specific information and communicated to the network resource. Using the method of claim 16 or apparatus of claims 19 and 20, a user or administrator can access a network resource a first time at one location, and then when the user accesses the network resource from another location some of the navigation may be restricted according to the generalized version of the navigation script. Amstein et al.'s system for authoring information on a website does not perform these tasks, nor would it if Amstein et al.'s system is modified as proposed by the Office Action.

Claim 16 has been placed in independent form including all of the limitations of claim 11 except for the "accessing" step and the "detecting response" step, which are no longer in claim 16.

A.1 The claimed creating and storing step is not disclosed or suggested by Amstein et al.

Claims 16 recites,

creating and storing an access and navigation script based on the request and response messages generated while navigating the network resource;

Claims 19 and 20 contain similar language. In other words, as a result of a user or administrator navigating a network resource, request and response messages are generated. The request and response messages are used to generate access and navigation script and that is stored. Regarding the above claim recitation, the Office Action stated,

Amstein discloses ... creating and storing an access and navigating script based on the request and response message [col 11, lines 65-col 12, lines 9].

The Applicants disagree. Column 11, line 65, through column 12, line 9, of Amstein et al. state,

The authoring operations performed by this client/server computer system **generally** create or modify or store information on the server machine. For example, content of data files on the server can be modified. These data files may be document objects such as documents or scripts of the on-line service. They may also be other media data. The data files may also be meta-information about the on-line service. File information, such as access control information, can also be modified. Similarly, document objects or entire services can be created. Other operations, such as listing existing services or document objects of a service, also may be provided...(emphasis added).

In other words, authoring operations of Amstein et al. “generally” create, modify, or store information or “script” on a server machine. The word “author” refers to one who writes something. “Authoring operations” are operations that are used to write portions of a web page. Navigation is the movement from place to place within a website. Ordinarily, one can navigate through a web site without doing any writing, and one can perform authoring operations while staying at one location and therefore without navigating. The cited portion of Amstein et al. has no disclosure of a navigation script as a result of navigating. Claims 16, 19, and 20 specify that the manner in which the navigation script is modified is “based on the request and response message”, while the above cited passage does not specify how the “script” is modified or

created. Claims 16, 19, and 20 specify that the script is a “navigating script” (script that controls navigation), and the above-cited passage of Amstein et al. does not. Additionally, the above passage only states that the script is “generally” modified without stating specifically how the script is modified, whereas claims 16, 19, and 20 specify that the script is modified “based on the request and response message” generated while navigating. One of ordinary skill in the art would have expected that the script of Amstein et al. is modified by a user manually keying in the lines of code that make up the script.

Thus, the above passage only discloses a user entering a web site, and manually entering the words and symbols that form the code that make up the script rather than navigating a path for which a navigation script is generated based on the request and response messages generated during the navigation.

The creating and storing steps of the access navigation script of claim 16 are not caused by a human being but are the result of

instructions stored in association with the navigation capture server and user view server which, when executed by one or more processors of the navigation capture server or user view server, cause the one or more processors to carry out the steps

Claims 19 and 20 have similar language. Specifically, although a human being may navigate through the network resource, automatic machine steps are recited: the stored “instructions” “cause” an access and navigation script to be created and stored by having the “instructions” “cause” the storing of the messages generated by the navigation, which the “instructions” “cause” to be used to generate the access and navigation script.

In contrast, the authoring discussed by Amstein et al. is performed by a user (a human being) and not “caused” by “stored” “instructions” in response to navigation. For example, column 25, line 27, refers to the author as the “authoring client user” (a human being). Additionally, the specification has several instances in which authoring operations, such as

modifying or creating information, are discussed as being performed by a “user”. For example, column 11, lines 8-19, state

The server extension program, given the data content from the client and knowledge of the server and operating system environments, performs server or operating system specific *operations* to effect the operation requested by the *client authoring system*.

The implementation of these *operations* on the client side is preferably provided by having a client communication application programming interface (API) which handles all communication transactions with the server. This API has entry points, called by a client application program, that allow an *end-user* to perform the *creation and maintenance* operations.

In other words, the server extension program performs “operations” (authoring operations) requested by the “client authoring system” which allow the “end user” to perform “creation and maintenance operations” (e.g., keying in lines of code to write script). Thus, creation and maintenance operations are associated with authoring operations and are performed by or caused the end-user.

Thus, the modifying and the creation of information of the above cited passage is whatever modifying and creation of information or script that the user author feels like manually performing. It is not caused by stored instructions modifying or creating of a script based on messages resulting from navigating through a web site or other network resource.

A.2 The claimed modifying step is not disclosed or suggested by Ainsbury et al.

Claims 16, 19 and 20 further recite,

modifying the access and navigation script to result in creating and storing a generalized script that can accept context specific request and response information when used in an actual user navigation of the network resource;

In other words, in claims 16, 19, and 20, the navigation script (which was automatically created in the previous steps in response to navigation operations) is now modified to create a “generalized script” as a result of the instructions. The generalized script can accept context

specific information. Consequently, the generalized script is not confined to a specific context, but can be used in any of a variety of contexts. Additionally, in claims 16, 19, and 20, the instructions cause the creation of an initial “access and navigation script” and then later the instructions cause the modification of the initial “access and navigation script” to create a “generalized script”.

Regarding the modifying step, the Office Action writes,

Ainsbury discloses modifying the access and navigating script to result in creating and storing a generalized script that can accept context specific request and response information when used in an actual user navigation of the network resource [Abstract; col 3, lines 27-38; and col 22, lines 1-28].

Ainsbury discloses user creation of case specific including creating, editing, adding, deleting [col 22, lines 1-28]. Furthermore, Ainsbury discloses the context-specific information as mention above [col 23, lines 17-col 24, lines 12].

Ainsbury discloses return the specific piece of information to the user when requested [col 12, lines 8-11], template to guide user through data collection [col 3, lines 3-21], and combining or parsing information [Abstract; and col 51, lines 46-col 52, lines 24].

The Applicants disagree with the Office Actions interpretation of Ainsbury et al. Each of the passages of Ainsbury et al. relied upon is discussed below in the order in which the passages appear in Ainsbury et al. Ainsbury et al.’s abstract states,

An information platform automates the collection of data, provides a method for organizing the library of information and provides analysis using multiple content-types, thereby providing a user with a market understanding necessary to execute rapid and knowledgeable decision making. The information platform collects and integrates data, observations and intelligence; provides controls for multiple methods of information navigation and analysis; and allows details to be digested in the context of other data, regardless of its type. The information platform is a client/server implementation that is subdivided into four major sections, including: (1) Data Retrieval, which provides a sophisticated catalog for finding internal and external information and collection agents which retrieve specific information without user intervention; (2) Data Classification and Storage which handles the storage of the information once it has been gathered from a source; (3) Information Browsing, Query, Analysis, and Report Creation which provides information browsing, reporting, and analysis tools; and (4) Desktop Integration where the information platform takes information from a wide variety of formats (HTML, text, spreadsheet) and combines them all into a single format (HTML, text, spreadsheet).

In other words, Ainsbury et al. discloses a system for gathering and integrating information from multiple sources. However, gathering information from multiple sources is unrelated to instructions causing an access and navigation script to be modified in order to create a “generalized script”.

Column 3, lines 3-21, of Ainsbury et al. states,

The user can comb a data source catalog, looking for a specific nugget(s) of information, such as the names of companies selling virus-protection software. Collection profiles can gather bodies of information with minimal input. A user, for example, enters a single company name, and the information platform gathers financial, organizational, product and manufacturing information about the company and its competitors. If the information is not available in the catalog, the user can find the information using traditional means (such as a search engine, or by combing through files on the network, browsing) and the information platform can automatically add the new information source to the catalog. An analysis template guides a user through the data collection, interpretation and analysis process for a specific topic, e.g. a template comparing the effectiveness of corporate communications on press coverage. By selecting an analysis template, the user is walked through the data collection cycle.

In other words, Amstein et al. disclose a platform that gathers financial information, which may involve using an analysis template that guides the user through the data collection process.

However, the above passage does not disclose how the platform or template works or how the platform or template is created. The above passage does not disclose or suggest instructions causing an “access and navigation script” to be modified in order to create a “generalized script”.

Column 3, lines 27-38, state

The control center for the information collection is the catalog. The catalog contains details about how to access and retrieve data located throughout e.g. the Internet, as well as knowledge for collecting information from major market research companies, such as Gartner Group, Dun and Bradstreet, and AdScope. A corporation can quickly add all internal data sources to the catalog, providing a user with a one-stop place to pull information from internal and external sources. Similarly, a user can add external information sources, create or modify collection profiles, and customize the catalog. Any catalog can receive updates from the master catalog via the Internet.

In other words, Ainsbury et al. disclose, as part of the control center for the collection of information, a catalog that can receive updates and that can be used by a user to gather

information create or modify collection profiles. However, the above passage does not disclose modifying script. The above passage does not disclose or suggest stored instructions causing an “access and navigation script” to be modified in order to create a “generalized script”.

Column 12, lines 2-11, state,

Definitions

The following definitions are applied for their respective terms within this document: ...

Catalog Collection Item: The item that defines the information collection node, contains information about the specific piece of information that is returned to the user when requested. May consist of one or more Info Items.

In other words, column 12, lines 8-11, cited by the Office Action, disclose a definition for the term “catalog collection item”, which is an item that contains a specific information returned to the user upon a user request. However, a catalog collection item is not disclosed to be script or a modification made to script. Although some of the cited passages refer to a catalog, none of the cited passages discuss catalog collection items per se. A catalog collection item is not a disclosure or suggestion of instructions causing an “access and navigation script” to be modified in order to create a “generalized script”.

Column 22, lines 1-28, state,

When creating a case template 61, the user may save a current case as a template 62.

When creating a search item 68, the user may create a folder 69 in a specific location 70, create a case item 71 from a specific category 72, where the user may navigate the catalog 73 and either sort a list of items on a specific property 74 or filter the list on properties 75, *choose an item* 76, set properties and criteria for the item 77, and *add the item* to the case 78; or the user may create the case from another case 79, where information may be pasted from the system clipboard 80. Further, the user may create a search item 81 from another case 79, where information may be pasted from the system clipboard 80; or the search item may be created from the search catalog 82 by first navigating the catalog 83 and then either sorting a list on a specific property 84 or filtering the list on a properties 85. Thereafter, the user *chooses the item* 86, sets properties and criteria 87, and *add the item* to the case 88.

Finally, when selecting a different case 89, the user may either begin a new case 90, where the case is either blank 91 and a new case is created 92, or from a template 93, where the user first views the available templates 94 and either sorts the templates on a specific property 95 or filters the templates on properties 96, and then chooses the

template 97, and creates the new case 98; or the user may open an existing case 145, first viewing the available cases 146, either by sorting the cases on a specific property 147 or by filtering the cases on properties 148, and thereafter choosing the case 149 and opening the case 150...(emphasis added).

In other words, the first paragraph of the above passage explains that templates can be created by saving “a current case” as a template. The next two paragraphs explain that the user may navigate a catalog and sort or filter properties. After navigating, an item may be chosen and added to a case. The user may also create a case from another case, which includes the user pasting information from a clipboard. Additionally, the user may create a new case from an existing case or a template. However, stored instructions do not cause request and response messages generated during navigation are not disclosed as used for creating an access and navigation script. Similarly, there is no disclosure of stored instructions causing conversion of an access and navigation script into a generalized script.

Additionally, Ainsbury et al. refers to object-oriented programming in several places.

For example, column 3, lines 38-58, state

There are two core technologies that make the catalog superior to traditional indexes and contents lists.

First, ...Second, the catalog is built upon an *object-oriented* database, referred to as a ‘store’ 20. The *object-oriented* store, used in conjunction with a rich set of classifications for each information source, provides unprecedented flexibility for catalog navigation. Users can find an information source using a variety of different navigation paths...(emphasis added).

Similarly, column 7, lines 20-42, state,

There are two core technologies that make the catalog superior to traditional indexes and contents lists.

First, ... Second, the catalog is built upon an *object-oriented* database, referred to as a ‘store’ 20. The object-oriented store, used in conjunction with a rich set of classifications for each information source, provides unprecedented flexibility for catalog navigation. Users can find an information source using a variety of different navigation paths...(emphasis added).

Thus, Ainsbury et al.’s database is object-oriented. Ainsbury et al. view the object-orientation feature as one of two core technologies that they rely upon, and therefore this is a very important

feature. Consequently, one of ordinary skill in the art, without the benefit of the Applicants' specification, would have expected that all of the creation and modification of templates and case catalogues are performed by the user causing the creation of a new instance of an object or the user causing the modification of an old instance of an object, and not by stored instructions causing an "access and navigation script" to be modified in order to create a "generalized script".

Ainsbury et al. has several other references to object-oriented programming. For example, column 3, line 64, through column 4, line 3, state,

Section 2--Data Classification and Storage.

The second section of the application platform handles the storage of the information once it has been gathered from a source. As with the data source catalog, the information store uses an *object-oriented* database and exhibits the same flexible access behaviors, i.e. users can navigate the store and find information using a variety of navigation paths...(emphasis added).

Thus, in the above passages navigation is facilitated by flexibility of the object-oriented database, and navigation is not disclosed or suggested as a means of generating messages that are automatically (as a result of stored instructions) captured and used to automatically create "an access and navigation script", which is then automatically modified to create a "generalized script".

Column 23, line 17, through column 24, line 12, state,

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of information platform user account breakdown according to the invention. More specifically, FIG. 7 identifies the flow with regard to client viewing of user account information 300. This operation is discussed in greater detail below.

The user account information includes account information 301 and subscriptions 302. For the account information, the user chooses a property 303, specifying such items as name, server, log-in, password, group(s), and rights 304, each of which may be edited 305.

For subscriptions 302, the subscription may be a group subscription 306, where the group account properties may be viewed 308; or it may be an individual subscription 307. For an individual subscription, the user may create a subscription 309, for example using an account wizard 310, providing set-up information 311, including subscription type, connection type, location, user name, log-in, password, access limits, and areas or topics (312). The user may also view an existing account 313 by choosing the account 314, which allows the user to view the account properties 315, such as subscription name,

connection type, location, user name, log-in, password, access limits, and areas or topics (316). the (sic) information may be edited 317 as appropriate.

Thus, the above passage discloses creating an individual “subscription” by entering a password, choosing properties, and entering user information in an account wizard (the Office Action apparently associates the subscription or the account wizard with the claimed generalized script). However, there is no discussion in the above passage of what is happening or what the software is doing when the user information is entered into the account wizard in order to create the subscription. There is no disclosure or suggestion that the creation of the subscription (into which the user data is entered) is performed by any manner other than the instantiation of an object. Even if the disclosed account wizard or subscription is a generalized script as claimed, there is no disclosure or suggestion in the above passage of instructions automatically modifying an “access and navigation script” to create the account wizard, subscription, or any other “generalized script”.

In contrast to the disclosed subscription that is being created by entering user information (“the user may create a subscription 309, for example using an account wizard 310, providing set-up information 311, including subscription type, connection type, location, user name, log-in, password, access limits, and areas or topics”), the claimed “generalized script” is not created by the user entering user information, but can be used after entering the personalized information is entered. The claimed “generalized script” is created by instructions causing a navigation script to be modified into the “generalized script”.

Column 51, line 44, through column 52, lines 24, state,

FIG. 11 is a more detailed block diagram of the information platform parser of FIG. 10. The discussion below is provided in connection with an HTMLtext parser. It should be appreciated the discussion herein is for purposes of example and that the invention is not limited to just the example provided in connection with FIGS. 10 and 11. In operation:

The parser 361 finds all the HTML tags in the *documents*.

The parser finds the HTML tags starting and ending points in the *document*, including those that their optional ends do not exist.

The parser identifies the HTML tags that have structural information such as *paragraphs*, tables, rows, list items.

For text segment that has *raw text or text* with HTML tags that have no structural information such as bold, call the Text Parser 362. The segment could be one or more paragraphs.

The Text Parser divides the segment into paragraphs and then parses each *paragraph* using the paragraph parser.

The paragraph parser 364 studies the *lines* of the *paragraph* using the Line Parser 365 and decides if the paragraph is simply a regular text paragraph, header, page number, table.

The Line Parser divides the line into *phrases* and calls the Phrase Parser 366 to get info about each *phrase*.

The Paragraph parser then uses the Line and Phrase calculators 367, 368 to identify the possible structure of the *paragraph*; if it is a table, it creates an HTML table from it dealing with all kinds of *raw text* tables that are not necessarily lining up or have all elements in each row.

The Paragraph Parser generates virtual HTML tags and returns a list of such tags to the Text Parser.

The Text Parser combines all the virtual HTML tags from all the parsed paragraphs and then passes them back to the HTML Parser.

The HTML Parser creates one container for all the virtual and non-virtual HTML tags and enumerates all the tags properly in the document. For instance, all rows are numbered within a table. All row elements are numbered within a table.

A list 363 of high level blocks is created from these virtual and non-virtual HTML tags. These blocks resemble sections, subsections, paragraphs, tables, images, sentences.

An Active-X interface allows the client to retrieve a generated fully structured HTML document of the original one. It also allows the client to retrieve information about any block in the document using regular expressions. The retrieved data may be requested as text only or as HTML...(emphasis added).

The above passage describes a parser that parses an HTML “document” by finding the tags and creating a container for the tags. The tags are used to create a “list” of “high level blocks” in the document that resemble the sections and subsections of the “document”. The “document” includes “raw text”, “paragraphs” and “lines”, and is not disclosed to contain “code” or to be “script”. More specifically, the “document” is not disclosed to be “access and navigation script”, but is made of raw text. One of ordinary skill would have expected that the containers and blocks are created by instantiating objects and not by modifying any underlying script. The objects from which the blocks are instantiated are not disclosed to be an underlying “navigations

script” or a generalization of a navigation script. The containers contain tags and are not “generalized script”, because the containers do not contain or “accept” a “context specific request” or “response information” that is used in “an actual user navigation of the network resource”. Thus, there is no disclosure in the above passage of modifying a “navigation script” to create a “generalized script”.

A.3 The merging step is not disclosed or suggested by Ainsbury et al.

Claims 16, 19 and 20 recite,

merging contemporaneous information that is specific to the client request into the request template to result in creating a context-specific request;

In other words information specific to the client request is merged with the request template to create a new request that is context specific. Regarding this, the Office Action stated,

Ainsbury disclose... merging contemporaneous information that is specific to the client request into the request template to result in creating a context-specific request [col 15, lines 47-55; and col 46, lines 16-24];

The Applicants disagree. Column 15, lines 47-55, state,

Catalog Editing

Users with security access may Change Classifications and relationships in the catalog. The catalog is extendible, which allows users the opportunity to add nodes, classifications and packages.

Catalog Updates--Knowledge Network

Catalog information pushed to customers using TCP/IP.

The updates are synchronized with the customers catalog to ensure that customer modifications and additions are retained, while the virgin catalog entries are updated.

Similarly, column 46, line 14-24, state,

Catalog Synchronization

A master catalog is maintained which contains all of the information sources, access scripts, and parsing rules. The catalog references volatile document sources, and must be updated on a frequent basis. It is anticipated that the catalog will be updated with a frequency ranging from daily to monthly. Information platform customers modify their copy of the catalog. The system must synchronize the two sets and produce a new catalog that retains both parties' modifications.

In other words, the first of the above two passages discloses a user adding “nodes”, “classifications”, and “packages” to a catalog, and that “updates” are “synchronized” to retain customer modifications. The second passage states that a master catalog is maintained and that the master catalog needs to be updated frequently. However, there is no disclosure of the catalog of Ainsbury et al. being the “request” or including the “request” recited in claims 16, 19, and 20. Additionally, the disclosed “updates” are also not disclosed to be the claimed “requests”. A request seeks information or a change, and does not just receive the information or change. The term “updates” refers to updated information without specifying how or what caused the information of the update to be sent. The sentence, “The updates are *synchronized* with the customers catalog to ensure that customer modifications and additions are retained, while the virgin catalog entries are updated” implies that the modifications are accounted for after the material of the “updates” is received. One of ordinary skill in the art would have expected the updates to be subscriptions, especially since the updates need to be received frequently.

Regarding the updates, column 15, lines 61-67 state,

Search catalog Updates. Search Catalog information can be (perhaps *by subscription*) pushed to customers using TCP/IP.

The updates are synchronized with the customer's search catalog to ensure that customer modifications and additions are retained, while the virgin catalog entries are updated...(emphasis added).

Thus, Ainsbury et al. suggest performing the catalog updates “by subscription”. As a result of having a subscription, information is received without a new request being sent, and therefore without a new request that contains the context specific information. Instead, information is sent to the catalog based on an old request that occurred before the new modifications, and the manner in which the information sent by the subscriptions are handled after they are received is “synchronized” to the customer’s new modifications. Thus, even if the catalog includes a request or is a request, there is no disclosure of the changing of the nodes, packages, or

classifications resulting in a “context specific request” (which seeks information or a change) as recited in claims 16, 19, and 20.

The Office Action stated,

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

The Office Action also states,

It would have been obvious to ... combine the teaching of Amstein and Ainsbury because Ainsbury's teaching would provide an application that automated the collection of data, provided a method for organizing the library of information and provided analysis using multiple content-types [Ainsbury, col 2, lines 33-38].

Thus, the Office Action acknowledges that relying on teachings not found in the references is hindsight. However, newly cited column 2, lines 33-38, of Ainsbury et al. state

It would be advantageous to provide an application that automated the collection of data, provided a method for organizing the library of information and provided analysis using multiple content-types, and thereby provide a market understanding necessary to execute rapid and knowledgeable decision-making.

In other words, Ainsbury et al. teaches that their system is useful for collecting data, organizing catalogs, provide analysis using multiple content types to obtain a “market understanding necessary to execute rapid and knowledgeable decision-making”. Although the Office Action now references a specific passage in Ainsbury et al. as a source of the alleged motivation, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Amstein et al. that obtaining a “market understanding”, or an “analysis of multiple content types” is of interest, or in any way related to the web services being authored, or even desirable.

Additionally, none of the passages cited in either of Amstein et al. or Ainsbury et al., whether taken alone or in combination, teach taking an access and navigation script that was

created by capturing messages exchange as part of navigation, and then modifying the navigation script to obtain a generalized script. None of the passages cited even deal with automatically creating script and therefore certainly do not deal with automatically creating a first script and then automatically modifying the first script to obtain a generalized script, as recited in claims 16, 19 and 20. Reading this limitation into the references is not based on any reference or knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and is therefore hindsight.

B. INDEPENDENT CLAIM 8 AND 11

Claims 8 and 11 differ from claims 16, 19, and 20 in that instead of reciting the instructions that cause the automation, claims 8 and 11 recites that the steps that comprise the method are “computer-implemented”. However, computer-implemented steps are steps that are caused by stored instructions. Therefore, claims 8 and 11 are patentable for the same reasons as claims 16, 19, and 20.

C. NEW CLAIMS 21-26

New claims 21 and 24 recite that the access by the client to the network resource is controlled in a pre-determined way, based upon the navigating of the network resource that created the navigation script. Ainsbury et al. are concerned with increasing access and not with limiting (or otherwise controlling in a predetermined way) access to a network resource. Although a password may be required in Ainsbury et al., access to the network resource is not limited or controlled to be a predetermined way of access that is based upon the navigating that created the access and navigation script.

New claims 22 and 25 recite that the access by the client to the network resource is limited to one or more navigation pathways, based upon the navigating of the network resource

that created the navigation script. Although a password may be required in Ainsbury et al., access to the network resource is not controlled or limited to one or more navigation pathways that are based upon the navigating that created the access and navigation script.

Claims 23 and 26 recite,

detecting the request and response messages;
storing data representing the request and response messages;
analyzing the data representing the request and response messages; and
creating script based on the request and response analyzing.

Thus, in claims 23 and 26 the messages exchanged as a result of the client and network resource exchanging messages during navigation are stored, analyzed, and used for creating the navigation script, which is not disclosed by either of Amstein et al. and Ainsbury et al.

D. DEPENDENT CLAIMS 9, 10, 17, 18 AND 21-26

Claims 9, 10, 18, 19 and claims 21-26 depend upon independent claims 8 and 16, and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons. Additionally, each of claims 9, 10, 18, 19, and 21-26 contains features that make each of claims 9, 10, 18, 19 and 21-26 separately patentable, as for example is discussed above regarding claims 21-26. However, in view of the differences discussed above, claims 9, 10, 18, and 19 will not be separately argued at this time in order to expedite the prosecution.

II. CONCLUSIONS & MISCELLANEOUS


For the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that all of the pending claims are now in condition for allowance. Therefore, the issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance is believed next in order, and that action is most earnestly solicited.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed that such contact would further the examination of the present application.

A petition for extension of time, to the extent necessary to make this reply timely filed, is hereby made. If applicable, a check for the petition for extension of time fee is enclosed herewith. If any applicable fee is missing or insufficient, throughout the pendency of this application, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to any applicable fees and to credit any overpayments to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: May 24, 2004

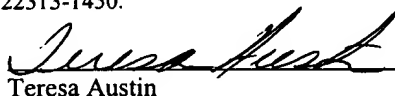
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On May 24, 2004

By


Teresa Austin